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first insertion, and Four Cents for each subsequent one.

Births, Marriage, Fourts. Norners, are not exceed.

Space which we can devote to such topics is necessarily limited, we shall never cease to feel a lively interest in all offers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published every WEINESDAY and SATURD Frice \$5 per annum. Two copies for \$5.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The commencement of a New Volume of our found best adapted to effect the needed melioration Weekly and the approaching assemblage of a new we care not, so that the end be fully obtained Congress, closely balanced in the attachment of its -THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to commend itself Vera Cruz. members to one or the other of the great Political to all classes of readers by the fullness of its intel-Parties which divide the Country, impel us briefly ligence as well as the fairness of its discussions .to address the public. The fact that, through the With this intent one Assistant Editor will remain tion especially among the reading and reflecting ing daily reports of sayings and doings in the and local matters, from the pursuit of gain and the dents will transmit us regular dispatches from the perusal of light literature appropriately so called. Old World; while no expense will be grudged in and fixed on National concerns and questions of the procuring the earliest and most reliable information loftiest import, naturally suggests the expectation from all parts of the world. Reviews of New Am. that journals like The Thenune will be more on Books of decided interest and selections from the gerly sought and more widely read through the Popular Literature of America and Europe will be year 1818 than in either of the three preceding. frequently given, with occasional reports of Public that

so calmly, it will be conducted sluggishly and ter- world, only varied at intervals by excursions into minated without excitement. Whoever cherishes the realm of the ideal. such an illusion mistakes the character of the | -THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is issued Daily a them. Equally idle is the imagination that Party serve each subscriber with the latest news poslines are to be effaced and broken down in this con-sible) on a fair imperial sheet at Five Dollars per or the glitter of an epaulette is to chase from the journals, by which it aims to be surpassed in nothing popular mind all memory of the radical differences but Advertisements. A Semi-Weekly edition is our countrymen in herce conflict with the other.- lars per annum or \$5 for two copies. The WEEKLY Idle chimeras these! offspring of an empty heart TRIBUNE is printed on a sheet of nearly double the or a sickly brain! With the progress of events a size of the Daily, and afforded at Two Dollars per Uniform Currency ; at another, the upbuilding and new or feeble branches of Home In-Proceeds of the Public Lands; at a fourth, Peace It is not our custom to appoint Local Agents or War, Spoliation or Justice, but underneath all solicit subscriptions, nor to place great reliance on these, mightier than any, more enduring than all. Agents at all. But any personwho is well enough have their origin-on one side the idea that Gov- this Prospectus and asking those who like The ernment should be CREATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE BE. Tribune to head bim the money for a year, which on the other, the negative, sceptical, he can remit at Club price and thus obtain pay for denothing element, whose axioms are 'The best his time and trouble. Subscriptions accompanied Government is that which governs least, . The erament, Ac — which sees in a Canal, a least road, a Harbor, a Protective Duty, only a means of road, a Harbor, a Protective Duty, only a means of Post Office in the United States, may be considered at or risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be community, and which cannot conceive how any can be benefited by a public work without inflicting to those elements of National well-being against oners. which it now directs the energies of a great party. The antagonism of sentiment growing out of these conflicting views of the nature and true ends of "." The figures 1, 2, 5, &c. designate the Districts of the Government cannot, in the nature of things, be County in which those named are candidates for Assembly. tively small. lastingly compromised; it cannot be terminated by

the old fashion

by payments are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & MCELRATH

PP Notes of all specis-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any

Ulster Co.-GEORGE A. GAY of Saugerties in

Albany Co. I. EDWARD S. WILLETT, City.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

Ister Co.-Abraham D. Ladew, Caleb S. Clay.

Albany Co.-Henry J. Colvin, Joshua I. Jones

Montgomery Co .- Walter Cross, William Clark.

Herkimer Co .- Lauren Ford, Jacob Davenport.

Rensselaer Co.-C. L. Trncy, T. H. Fisher, R.

published in the (Troy) National Watchman for a Na-

tional Convention of Colored Americans, to be held in

vention will be to form a united phalanx in opposition

-to recommend and encourage Education-to urge the

to recommend Emigration and Colonization, not to

of Agricultural life—to promote the principles of Tem-perance and Frugality, and to attend to all other busi-

Our informant was not aware either of the names of the

At a mass meeting of the Anti-Renters of the

A Case or Kidnarring - Washington, Sept. 20,

Cayuga Co. 2. JOHN J. BRINKERHOFF.

Orange Co. L. STEPHEN RAPALJE.

James Kidd, Lewis Benedict, Jr.

154 Nassau st. New-York.

tations of many years to come. On this and all the great questions growing out of A TRE TRIBUNE maintains emphatically the docthesof the Whig Party. It advocates PROTEChes to Home Industry, wherever such Protection may be needed, and to the extent of the necessity : ANATIONAL CURRENCY, sound and of uniform value, the Chy of Troy, October 6. The objects of the Concomposed of Coin and Paper in such proportions as public interest and general convenience shall die- to the dangerous and increasing aggressions of Slavery ; tate: INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, by the General necessity of acquiring Property, as a means of destroyand State Governments, each in its own sphere, log Prejudice, and of clevating the character of the Coland by Associations, liberally incited thereto by ored People to a high and honorable position in Society such facilities as Legislation may safely and justly
affice, Asia or Europe, but from crowded Cities and
affice, Asia or Europe, but from crowded Cities and
affice, Asia or Europe, but from crowded Cities and
affice, Asia or Europe, but from crowded Cities and
affice, Asia or Europe, but from crowded Cities and PROCEEDS as shall secure the benefit thereof to the of Agricul People of all the States throughout all future time. Above all, this paper will 'study the things that fellow citizens. Among those who have signed the call make for Prace, and strenuously oppose the fell we notice Rev. Mr. Pennington of Hartford, Frederick spirit of War, the lust of Conquest and the passion | Douglass, C. L. Remond, and Rev. H. H. Garnet. The earnest and well directed efforts of the People of Color for Military Giory, so mortally adverse to all those ideas of Social and Political Economy to which it persone and sound Morals must command the respective persone and sound must command the respective persone and sound must command the respect for Military Glory, so mortany accounts to which it persons and sound Morals must community, ideas of Social and Political Economy to which it adevoted, as a mildew to genuine Democracy, as utterly at variance with Christianity, and as a scan faired by a gentleman who came through from New Brunswick, N. J. yesterday moreing, that as the care faired with a large body of guerrillas.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 16th inst., says, that faired with labor and must pause. Last faired with labor and must pause at the support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when boundary on this side, was peremptorily refused.

General Paredes is on the road between very will be nominations, and support them when boundary on this side, was peremptorily refused.

General Paredes is on the road between very will be nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when must promise their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when only to make their nominations, and support them when the production of the support them when the normal them the production of the support them when the normal them the normal them the normal them the normal is devoted, as a mildew to genuine Democracy, as favor; while our opposition to the Extension of of a number of counterleiters. The spurious bills were Human Slavery over one foot of soil whereon it has on a Vermont bank, and had been extensively circulated not now a legal existence shall be unsparing, uncompromising, and subject to no consideration of parties or their number. Party advantage or Presidential triumph. Far PROBABLE SETTLEMEN. We are sure every reader whose somer will we sink with our principles than such heart is in the right place will hail with gladness ceed without-them, however desirable success or the prospect opened in the following

the result of any one election. It must be poten-

tially felt in the party contests and popular agi-

The Tribune is widely known as hoping and in-The Tribune is widely known as hoping and laborated in the Social Relations of Mankind—for a gradual transformation which shall secure to every person born into the world a place so live, a thorough practical Education, Opportunicity to Work, and a certainty of the fair and full recompense of his Labor—and these not by purchase or on sufferance, but as the natural rights of human beings in an anlightened and Christian community. beings in an enlightened and Christian community. Among the means essential to the accomplishment 1847. A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—Wathington, Sept. 29, 1847—A few years ago a gentleman died in Alexandria, possessed of certain slaves, among them two children, who by his will were manumitted. Their mother bound them out "to an individual of this city named to actual settlers for cultivation without price, and to actual settlers for cultivation without price, and timit the area of Land which any one may hence cumstances this fellow was lately arrested with the children at Memblas, Tennessee, simultaneously almost. forth acquire; and 2. INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, or with the arrest of Thomas, who is held over in this city the union of many families in the cultivation and to snawer. His colleague, with the kidnepped child its expected will also be brought forward to any ownership of one spacious Domain, with the proshere at the coming term of the Criminal Court. Nel the laws nor the public optation of this community equation of many branches of Industry thereon, all conducted with the wisest economy of labor, guided by the highest Industrial Science. Doubtless, the ecution of many branches of Industry thereon, all

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPT OF Spruce AIT The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce altreds, corner of Spruce altreds, opposite the City Hall:

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. VOL. VII. NO. 150.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1847.

to call the Yess and Nays on the motion appointing Judge

MONREL Chairman, but omitted Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr.

Canges, who rose and earnestly protested. Mr. Firth

The Convention was called to order at 74 o'clock

when Hon STRIBEN STRONG, from the Committee on

ly in tevor of Hozario SEVENUES, in place of Mr.

Gen Stuyash of Oueida then reported the re-ular officers. Mayor Mickle of New York declined erring as first Vice President, and E. B. Harr was thosen in his place. James S. Wansworm of Livings-ton declined, and John D. Con of Senters was noming

Mr. Morris makes a very good presiding officer.

over the State Convention?

Mr. Monkins, on taking the Chair, made one of his happy and brist speeches, orging harmony, and station that both parties should give and take. (Mr. Sunn att. of Washington here chitmed in, "Then give us FLAGG.") Mr. Monkins concluded by stating what a happy reflection it would be for him if by his efforts the Convention could only be brought to a harmonious termination.

MOISTS. CAMBRELENG, PRESTON KING and GEO

coax the Barnburners back, on some compromise.

They might be induced, even now, to yield so far as tre-nominate Mr. Controller FLaug. If they should, M

pere Resolutions and an Address to pure an Address Administration. The Francis meet will move an Address and Resolutions as a substitute, based on the Principle of the Wilmot Proviso. This will call forth a great de fiste, and the Speeches of D. Pundler Piello, Gio RATHETN, MARTIN GROVER and others, will be such a have seidem found utterance in Loo-Foce Conventions. If the substitute be voted down and no compremise made, the Barnbarcers may a code in a body and disown the proceedings of the Convention, or make and others, which we are missions. Mr Van Buarn, Mr. Cagger

FLAGG will decime. The Committee, above, will pere Resolutions and an Address to please the Fe

On motion of Mr. Seymoun, it was then

of in his place. He also declined who define the place. Those sum of Monroe was appointed in his place. Those sum of control was appointed in his place. Those sum of colors was appointed by the Barnharmers were received.

NEWS FROM MEXICO orrespondence of The Tribune.

CITY OF MEXICO. Terrible Street Fighting.

that earnest inquiry and unselfish effort will hasten I'ed BALTIMORE, Thursday Evening, Sept. 30. to us most feasible or others shall ultimately be

The Tribune is indebted to a passenger from Pen-15th inst. and also for a letter from its Pensacola

Verbally the Tribune learns that there had been a revolt at Puebla, and that the Americans at that class, will inevitably be withdrawn from personal Houses and clsewhere; two European Correspon-place and the City of Mexico had lost 2,000 men. Hostilities recommenced on the 8th inst in the evening, and that there had been a brush between a

from Atlixco, (about 15 miles from Puebla,) stating an express had arrived there on its way to We are on the eve of another Presidential Elec- Lectures of high character; but it shall be our first. On jaca, sent by Gen. Leon, and that the said extion. Let none fancy that, since it is approached object to present a fair and full picture of the real press had brought letters from the City of Mexico.

Mr. Trist were rejected, or at least one portion of them, and that hostilities had recommenced on the American People and the impulses which away Morning and two Evening Editions, in order to \$th, in the afternoon, and that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's army and four of the picked regiments of the Mexican army, viz :- the 11th regiment of the line, the 3d and 4th regiments of Light Infantry, and one regiment of the National Guards, all commanded by Gen. Leon-that the enemy's issued on a similar sheet each Wednesday and forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceeded 2,500.

Friday, and afforded to subscribers at Three Dol-The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were annum. Six copies for \$10, Ten copies for \$15, or Twenty for \$24-payment being invariably required in advance. When the term paid for expires the paper is uniformly stopped, so that no man need

the paper when tired of it. This rule bas given offence to a few patrons of the non-paying order, but the great majority seem to like it better than known to be trusted by his neighbors may aid us Mexicans, that the Texan Boundary Line would if he will and help himself if he chooses, by taking run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande. This

consider, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition, but the Mexicans replied that they would give but five days and no more.

On the fifth day of the conference, the 7th inst. a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, informing him of the breaking the Armistice on

On the 8th inst. a few hundred men of the Amerinjury in at least equal measure upon others. The District No. 1, and Jon G. ELMOKE of Lloyd in No. | ican army were sent to attack Chapultepec; they fundamental axioms of this negative philosophy are 2 are the Whig candidates for Assembly. MARTIN there encountered a large force of the enemy's best Schools required and sustained by Lawas well as Wawarsing are the County candidates for Cor- Mexicans were defeated. General Leon, who com-

> The Americans retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them.

> Governor of the City of Mexico, recommending the

citizens-men, women and children-to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of the houses. and thence throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

Mobile Tribune at Pensacola:

PENSACOLA Sept. 23, 1847. COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION .- A call has been

Vera Cruz.

three thousand men.

fore the proper officers, which will be perticularly spicy and touching to those scalest whom they are somed And Mr. Casswell, will, I think be one of those properties I might also add another, not so seen, yet shortly to be proved true or false—that the Whigs have only to make their nominations, and support them when The proposition of Mr. Trist for the cession of a portion of California for twenty millions had been som agreed to by the Mexican Commissioners, but another proposition, fixing the Rio Grande as the

troops have been arriving in great numbers from sight I took supper with friend Rooms at Stanwix in Albany, under the conduct of my friends Stan the Brazos for the previous five days, and it does not doubt but that in the next five or six days there will be from 2 to 3000 men ready to march into the

persons was first snocked down by an irishman, and immediately the other irishman raised a stick of wood and struk the German on the back of the bead. He fell apparently dead, but still the blow was repeated. A third German interfered, and seized the irishman who commenced the affray. His friend, who had before used the billet of wood, again raised the waspon and struck the German, fracturing the skull in a frightful manner. One of the Germans was named Nulle—the other Schraeder, and it was ead yesterday that one of them was dead. One of the frishmen, named Downing, was arrested and committed to the calaboose; but we are surprised to learn that the accused was discharged by the Recorder on a paltry bail of some \$200.

[St. Louis Rep. Sept. 23.

An Almost New Article of Commence—Six ty-five barrels of Turpention, very handsomely and nest-

An Almost New Article of Commence—Six ty-fove barrels of Turpentice, very handsomely and nearly put up, were lately shipped from this port for New York. It came from Darion, and was, we presume, made somewhere on the Altamaha River, though we are not informed by whom. Several hundred barrels of this article were shipped from this port last Winter, and the production is constantly increasing. The production of turpentine is a source of immense wealth. The whole process is simple and plain, and but few hands are required to carry it on upon a large scale. In North-Carolina, where the plue forests are becoming in a great measure exhausted, or at least where their power of production is greatly diminished they make some \$400 to the hand. A unine of wealth lies in those plue trees of Serven, which is just as surely wealth as though it were a gold or a coal formation. [Savannah Repub.

A Rumble in the Granite State ... No. 11.

The Indian mode of warfare was formidable from the secrecy and rapidity that attended Indian in cursions. The savages were soldom seen before they were felt. They hardly ever awaited an enemy, though numerically inferior, in the open field. Beside the untoward event at Pequawket, where Capt. Lovewell fell, and many a brave fellow bit the dust. I hardly recollect an instance where they abided in battle array the approach of their one mies. They hovered sometimes around the march of a company, and entrapped or shot stragglers and, when attached to the disciplined soldiers of

Their pleasure was in stealthy and unsuspected performed their exploits chiefly in the early morn ing, seeking isolated farm-houses or weakened garment when the doors should be unbarred, the fast nesses removed, and the unsuspicious occupants should issue forth upon the duties of the mo of ammunition-they discharged their guns, and watching the motions of the people at work, obcipated resistance nor persevered in a contest where

Stark had learned much, as I before said, of their peculiar wariare, and the natural aptitude of his nind made all his means of information available to two nations on this Continent were made by the Stark concluded to fight on his "own hook," and event implacable foes for the time being; young leave to others the justification of his conduct. Stark immediately sought and obtained a commis-Loudon's express desire three companies of Rangers were formed from their ranks, who continued n service during the Winter as well as Summer -John Stark, his brother William, and Robert Ro. on Boston. fathers say" that these Rangers were powerful boys at the time, and that they were the terror alike of the French regulars and their dusky allies.

Mr. Small, of New York presented a minority report in layor of Mr. P.-TERD. The Convention adopted this in place of the majority report, which was followed by appliance—a strong reduce of the majority. The other Committees not being ready to report, and no other business coming before the Convention, after some opposition as adjournment was carried till to morrow morning at 3 o'clock. Thus ended the public proceedings of as excling a day as ever the "Domocracy" saw in Convention.

These world has a creat day, but you will war he did yeoman service.

by peace, the conditions of which were gailing parties to barass and intimidate the enemy. to the pride of France, and, it has been as sarted, rendered her the more willing to listen, haps he was so soon to resume it, and against per-

In the memorable Spring of 1775, while the Col. On the following morning. Stark was joined by onists on the borders of New-Hampshire were two companies of militia, one from the "Grants, in Boston the terrible drama of War-the last act in which was to sever forever the political relations service. then existing between the Colomes and the Mother | Before the commencement of the engagement,

On the very first alarm, twelve hundred persons, all good men and true, marched from the nearest and assist their brethren assembled in arms. From the command of the three was given to John Stark, James Reed, and Enoch Poor. The regiments commanded by the two former were present at the this day, or Molly Stark is a widow ! famous battle on Charlestown Hights. They were posted on the left wing and were protected by a fence, from which they opened a murderous fire upon the British soldiery as it advanced, and mowed down whole ranks at once. Forced to retreat before a more numerous and better-equipped enemy, they still kept their ranks though at considerable came universal. The attack was made by Stark dis-

forces bad withdrawn from the camp at Cambridge.

WHOLE NO. 2015 The three regiments accompanied the army under Gen. Washington to New-York; and thence were ordered up the Hudson and by the Lakes, to Gan. Sullivan, to succer the forces which the gal lant Montgomery had led to Quebec and in an attack upon which he had fallen. Gen. Sullivan effected a retreat with great skill before a superior

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

and overpowering force The event was now to take place which established Stark's fame as a skillful general as well as a brave soldier, and which, in its consequences, insored the capture of Burgovne and the safety of the Northern frontier.

On the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by Brig. Gen. Poor, at the approach of Gen. Bur goyne, the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire which had terminated its Spring Session and gone ome, immediately came together again. They formed the whole militia of the State into two bri gades, and gave the command of the first to Wilham Whipple and of the second to John Stark.

The appointment of Stark was gratefully received by the people. The popularity of his name and his reputation as a soldier, attracted bundreds to his standard. Beside, his promotion was considered an act of strict instice. In the promotion of general officers by the Congress, the year preced ing. Poor, a junior officer, had been promoted over his head, and his letters of remonstrance to Congress had been laid on the table. He, therefore, had thrown up his commission in disgust and retired from the army. We have seen in the present war a similar act of partiality by the appointing power similarly resented by the sufferer therefrom The soldier, "jealous in honor," feels a slight as the grossest injury and resents it accordingly.

Burgoyne with his well appointed force was like a dark cloud over the northern from tier; and the committee of the "New Hampshire Grants," as the part of the State west of the Connecticut was then called, threatened to abandon their position and retire, in which case New Hamp- also captured, soon died of his wounds. Two hunshire would become a frontier,-unless effectual as-

Stark used all possible diligence to concentrate his forces at Marchester, some twenty miles north-Lincoln who had come by order of Gen Schuyler to conduct the militia to the west of Hudson's river.

But Stark was determined not to abandon his friends of the New Hampshire Grants -nor to leave Charles of Sweden, they could not have behaved ery were the means they employed to overcome an the frontier exposed, without a struggle, to the approach of the British regulars or the Indian maranders. He transmitted a report of his determination to Congress, who disapproved and condemned his intentions; and for his disobedience to their orders, according to the highest authority known France and England, of course the Colonies of the to Wall st. he "ought to have been shot." Gen

On the 9th of August, 1799, Gen. Burgovne had detached Lieut. Col. Baum from the main body of the British army, then stationed at Ford Edward, with about fifteen hundred German troops and one a good many of Silks. Wargart's friends who have great have for Mr. Polk felt indignant that one of his uniform effice-holders should be chosen to preside and exposure to fatigue and danger, that at Lord. Stark fearned that this party were harrying with a high hand all the lands and houses even to the Connecticut River, plundering stealing and burn ing. Baum gave out that his party was the ad-The command of these companies was given to vanced guard of the British army, in full march up-

slive who will tell you that they have "heard their scouts, were discovered on the 14th of August, about twelve miles from Bennington, and Stark put Col. Gregg with two handred men forward to stop their progress. Toward the evening he was inborders of New Hampshire where there has not with a well served train of artillery, was in rapid been treasured many a rich adventure of these march upon Bennington. Early in the morning he Rangers, always ready for a from with their friends put himself at the head of his entire brigade and advanced to meet the enemy; after baving marched about four miles he met Gregg in full retreat, with the main body of the enemy in hot pursuit, view; but notwithstanding all his maneuvers, and ROBERT ROBERS, I am sorry to relate, in the War | could not be induced to quit the position they had of the Revolution espoused the cause of tyranny assumed. Stark then fell back a mile or so, and enand contended against the liberty of his own countrymen. But he was a gallant officer, and in this mish and harass the enemy-they killed thirty-two regulars and two Indian chiefs.

All the next day it rained, and neither force duction of Canada were followed soon after moved from its position, though Stark still kept out

The Indians had a mortal fear of Stark ; his retation was known to them, and they were most re in the war of the Revolution which followed | luctant to encounter him. On this occasion, his hard after, to our applications for assistance sharp shooters, some of them the famous Hangers against her hereditary enemy, Great Britain - of the French wars-did great execution. They Peace concluded, and the army broken up. "Othel. Were ever on the alert, unmoved by storms, and lo's occupation's gone," and Major Stark converted | ignorant of fatigue. They penetrated to the very the sword into a plow share; little dreaming per- outposts of the enemy; and one, it is said, in dis guise entered the enemy's lines, and made himself sons with whom he had fought shoulder to shoulder acquainted with the strength and disposition of their forces. Many of the Indians, finding their number The war of the Revolution found Stark in the daily diminishing, being picked off by the Rangers, full maturity of his mental and physical powers, became panie-stricken, and seized the opportunity to desert ,- "the woods," they said, "were full of the Vankees."

thinking to cultivate the labors of early seed-time and the other from Berkshire County, Mass; his and anticipating with much inward satisfaction a whole force was near sixteen hundred men, almost bountiful harvest. Gen. Gage thought proper to open all militia. The British force was equal in number, and far superior in discipline, equipment and

Stark dispatched Col. Nichols with two handred War on their own soils and at their own doors and fifty men to the rear of the enemy's left wing ; was no unusual occurrence to the hardy frontier. Col. Hendrick, with three hundred, to the rear of men of New Hampshire; and though this threatened | their right. He opposed three hundred men to the them with a more powerful enemy and more disas- front of the enemy to attract and occupy their sttrous consequences than any they had yet encoun- tention-Commanding Col. Hubbard to attack the tered, they prepared themselves with stout hearts | right wing with two hundred men, and Col. Stickand willing minds to abide the issue forced upon ney to reinforce Nichols with one hundred more, and telling them to send him no report but of com yoked his oxen on the very spot he heard the piete success, he began the attack at three o'clock His emphatic address to his men, most of whom

ly contributed a member. From the sea to the getic brevity, in true eloquence, or in adaptation to extremest frontier there was one burst of enthusiasm persons and circumstance. Napoleon's inflated ntiment, "Soldiers, from the hight of yonder Pyramids forty centeries behold your actions," is a la bored pucifity in comparison. It did not reach parts of the State direct upon Boston, there to join the heart, though it might dazzle the imagination. Nor was Nelson's emphatic sentence on the those, two regiments were formed under the au- day of Trafalgar, "England expects every man thority of the Massachusetts Convention, and as to do his duty," capable of the same appreciation soon as the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire and the same individual application as Stark'smet, another regiment was voted to be raised; and neither the Frenchman's nor the Englishman's effort throws the blood back upon the heart like this: - Soldiers, yonder are the Britishers : we lick them

It is not on record that the Yankees gave any very loud burrs to this address of their general; they are an economical people, and on this occasion they saved their breath the sooner to reach and ome their coemy. In a few minutes after the battle joined it be-

there were sixty wounded.

In the succeeding Winter, when the Connecticut forces had withdrawn from the camp at Cambridge, because their time of service had expired, sixteen companies of the New-Hampshire militia, of sixty-me men each, took their places, and remained in tervice till the British troops evacuated Boston.

A Cool Procerding—On Monday evening, a about 8 o'clock, a carriage was driven to the door of Management of the enemy. He himself led the main body of his forces, and was always is the thickest of the fight. By word and example he urged on the fight by wo loss. Stark lost in killed and missing, fifteen, and at one and the same time upon the front, wings there were sixty wounded.

and rear of the enemy. He himself led the main

many. For two hours, on a warm Sammer's day, was the fight maintained; discipline and ancient reputation maintained the ranks of the German-British force for a long time, but were finally powtish force for a long time, but were finally powerless against the determination, the daring of men fighting for their homes and all they held most

By five o'clock in the afternoon the breastworks of the British were forced at the point of the bayonet, Major Webster, the father of Daniel Webster, being one of the first to enter them. Two pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of prisonersthe rest of the British force retreated with greater rapidity than order

It was at this moment, before he had time to receive the congratulations of his officers and soldiers or to understand the nature of his own loss, that Stark learned another body of the enemy was rapidly approaching and within two miles. diately placed his men in order of battle, sending his ounded and prisoners to the rear. Happily, before the fight commenced, Col. Warner with his regiment came up from Manchester and joined him . He sent out and discovered that the troops advancing against him were a reinforcement for which Lieut. Col. Baum had called, and which were com manded by Col. Breyman.

Stark did not hesitate to renew the conflict; his men were eager for the fight, and flushed with the hope of a second victory. The action was even more desperate than the first-shame determined the British to die rather than be a second time de feated by "the Yankees," and many a company suffered themselves to be cut down in the very place where they commenced the battle, rather than give an inch in retreat.

Stark brought into action the cannon he had just captured, and caused it to play with great execution against its former owners. The success of the contest was much owing to the skill and officiency th which these instruments of death were plied

The sun went down upon the British routed and retreating. Stark followed in close pursuit till right, capturing or slaving ; the four hours' conflict had warmed his men, and they had besides ante cedent wrongs to avenge upon these brutal mercenaries. As soon as it became dark, Stark realled his men for fear they might mistake each other for the enemy.

The victory was complete. In the two contests

In his efficial dispatches to the N - Hampshire Assembly, Gen. Stark wrote: "Our people be haved with the greatest spirit and bravery i Had every man been an Alexander, or a

fit depository of revolutionary trophies Stark made no report to Congress. He had con

ducted the campaign so far in independence of its orders, and he did not think it necessary, or under the circumstances just to himself, to submit his ac tions to its deliberation or jurisdiction.

Coogress made the first effort at recognitiation And although they had but a few days before re solved that the course he was pursuing was destructive of military subordination, and prejudictal to the common cause, they now voted him their thanks, and gave him the commission of Brig. Gen

The victory of Bennington was felt like an electric shock throughout the Colonies. It raised the spirits of the people, and gave them new vigor and greater determination, and, in proportion, the hopes of the enemy were depressed. troops was a most serious calamity-doubly disastrous from the fact that they had been overcome by comparatively raw recruits. Whatever physical strength might remain to the cause of the British Crown in this country, its moral strength, in conse quence of this event. was gone forever -- so, many the most sagacious English officers in the Colo

nies, and at home, felt and acknowledged. Volunteers now rushed in to join the Northern army under Gates, from every part of New Hampof his capture, seem to have been affected by the disastrous result at Bennington, was each day sur rounding himself with difficulties. He advanced nto a country awarming with an armed population determined to dispute every inch of his progress -It was not the entertainment he was invited to. He mountered in the militia an enemy more formida le than regulars, who would not only fight without the protection of breastworks, but even without artillery, did not hesitate to attack the regular

Two desperate battles were fought at Stillwater

the battle at Saratoga, and all the danger threat ened by an invasion from Canada disappeared The New Hampshire troops having been incorpo of the army southward. At the battle of Mon month, a portion of them were in the bottest of the light, under the command of Col. Cilley and Lieut. Col. Dearborn, and received for their bravery the warmest approbation of the illustrious Comman

the American forces, the troops of New Hampshire bore a prominent part, and assisted in the com

asl esteem, till the year 1822, when, full of honors and years, at the age of 94 he died

There was an individuality in the character of Stark that impressed itself wherever he went. His influence over others was great, and was always exerted from good motives and for laudable ends -He was decidedly the most successful partisan leader in the war of the Revolution; early training had done much for him, and he knew how to con ceal or overcome any deficiency of regular education. In the nature and extent of his military achievements he was not inferior to Sumpter or Ma rion, while in intellectual endowments he certainly was the equal of either.

SICKNESS.-We continue to hear according

## Loco-Foce State Convention.

APTRENGON SESSION

FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS STRACUSE, Sept 29-Midnight. The scene enacted in the Convention during the morning session I have already described. I resume the parrative at that point. The dishes, at the different Ho THE AMERICAN TROOPS tel tables, seemed as if suddenly attacked by 'new men. for they disappeared rapidly, before the vigorous onse

of appetites made keeper by feelings of vengeance ! The Convention having reassembled about half ast 3 o'clock, the question pending was the adoption of Mr. READY'S motion that Judge MONELL of Chenango beappointed President proton, of the Convention

Mr. Ggo. RATHEUS suggested that it would be GEN. WORTH WOUNDED. better, even now, to have the two tellers appoint Comparty in the way now manifested. The game taught hem before by their enemies could now be played in

retaliation. He meant to make no threats. He always voted the regular ticket; but others would fall off in The Mobile Tribune of the 25th inst just received undreds in every County ttil the party would dwindle by the Overland Express, announces the arrival at ato a contemptible sulpority. (So mote it be.) Pensacols, on the evening of the 21st, of the brig Mr. BRADY insisted on his motion, and Mr. Osceola, after a passage of five days and a half from Mr. BIRDSALL, the Hunker Teller, then began

sacola for the Vera Cruz Sun of Anakuac of the

Cancers who rose and carnetty protested. Mr. Firklo inquired who had dared to change the rule of the Convention adopted in the morning. by which all were called? After some conversation of a rather spicy character, all were called as in the morning.

Protests were then given in by both sides. The vote was then declared? Yeas 73, Nays 61.

Judge MONELL then took the Chair, and was received with rather faint applease. Mr. Bindsall of Broome was appointed Secretary.

It was then resolved that a Committee of one fragment of the American and the Mexican troops. The following letter appears in the Sun of As

dated the 9th just.

These letters state that the propositions made by

States would not claim from Mexico for demages occasioned by this war, that the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California; and that the Mexican Government could, after that time, if it choose, renew this article of the Treaty. This was not se-

Then Mr. Trist, unclothing himself of his official power, remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it would be better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the U.S. for which Government would pay \$15 or \$29,000,000. This would probably have been agreed upon, if the following article had met with the assent of the last proposition was rejected, the Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground the other side of the

some triffing pretext. Gen. Scott replied, making similar charges against Santa Anna.

manded the Mexicans, was wounded, and General Balderis, of the National Guard, was killed.

The loss of the Americans is said to be compara-

A proclamation was issued by Gen. Herrera

The annexed is from the correspondent of the

The brig Osceola arrived at the Navy Yard last evening, after a passage of five and a half days She has brought late and unfavorable news from the army of General Scott.

It seems that hostilities were renewed on the 8th inst Santa Anna and General Scott mutually charging each other with breaking the Armistice .-According to the last accounts our troops had possession of two streets, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force in toward the Plaza. Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy, stationed in windows and on the roofs of houses, and Gen. Worth was badly but not mortally wounded.

Our loss since leaving Puebla is estimated at

MURDER.-A desperate affray, resulting.

After a short captivity. Stark was redeemed and released. In the last French and Indian war. which ended in the conquest of Canada, he became a celebrated partisan. The knowledge he had acquired of Indian tactics and habits availed him uch when to such tactics and habits he was oblized to oppose his own cunning and address.

such service pleased them not. attacks, not upon their armed and guarded ener but upon the defenceless and unprepared. They risons. They ensconced themselves behind logs or covering bushes, and awaited with the stoical patience so characteristic of all their tribe the mo-Then, when their victims had approached near It was then reserved that a committee of one from each judicial District in the State should be ap-pointed to investigate the contested seast in each Coun-ty. A Committee of one from each Judicial District was also voted to report permanent efficiers for the Con-vention. The President pro test and Secretary, after some delay, amounted the Connectices, which, I be lieve, were generally of the Hunter preponderance, when the Convention adjourned, It belon now after 5 o'clock, to meet at 12 o'clock this evening. enough for a safe shot-for they were ever careful with a whosp whose faint imitation even at this day strikes a momentary terror to the heart, they They would lie concealed near paths in the wood, or behind fences contiguous to houses, and their lurking-places were only known by the report of their fire arms. They have been known to lie in ambush whole days together in the immediate vicinity of some farm house or fort, the occupants, and seeking the favorable opports ward of BENNINGTON. Here he was met by Gen. sity of striking a cowardly but decisive blow. They seldom if ever assaulted a house where they anti-

and a fight with their enemies. They were eminently useful in scouring the woods, in obtaining important and certain informaon Contested Seat in Outsite, thought Judge Mircuttl.

Illuster) was properly the delegate, but insemmed as he was not present, they reported in favor of the delegate present, Janua Mooke. This, after some explanations, the war in the pay of the Crown; and, after the on a rising ground, and "chock full of fight," in open was contented in Reitish ostablishment

presented a unanimous report in favor of Go P. Basaka, which was concurred in but presented a majority report of 5 to 3 against Isaac Porran, the other harmourner, and in favor of Nr. Lockwoon.

Mr. Small, of New York presented a minority report of the control of Nr. 10 and 10 and

The capture of Quebec and consequent rein many a perilous conflict.

ardent with patriotism and ambitious for military

them. The sturdy pioneer of Civilization oncall to arms and donned the old patched coat precisely in the afternoon of Aug. 16, 1797. that French and Indian bullets had riddled ; each trade sent its representative, every family he knew personally, was never surpassed in enerfor the good OLD CAUSE.

SINGULAR.—As the steamer Santa Claus was on Singular.—As the steamer Santa Ciaus was on he upward trip on Tuesday night when passing Cram Elbow, a short distance above. Poughteepele, a passenger on board stripped himself of his clothing, got on the rail of the air gangway, and deliberately jumped overboard, and was drowned. The officer in command of the Santa Claus. Capt. Overbagh, on learning the fact, had the boat stopped immediately, backed, and made diligent search, but without effect. From papers found had the boat at opped immediately, backed, and made differnt search, but without effect. From papers found in his pockets, his name is supposed to be Thomas Waish, and to have belonged to the City of Dublin. As yet, every respecting this unfortunate man is shrouled in mystery, and no cause whiterer can possibly be assigned for the commission of the resh act. He bore the appearance of being a very respectable main. (Ato Argus. MUTINY.—The bark Velusco, of Boston, from New York for Picton, put into Nantasket Roads on Manday night, to land Capt Knight, who was sick. A new master was procured and it was expected that the result of the process of the control of t ing ordered to weigh ancient, retreated to the retreated cutter Ham-cunately. Captain sturgts of the revenue cutter Ham-ton, who has a very happy faculty for managing re-actory seamen, is absent at the eastward, and the own-sectory seamen, is absent at the eastward, and the own-

of the bank were consequently obliged to ship a new [Bost Journal, Sept. 30. COAL IN CONNECTICUT.-The Norwalk Gazette with the proprietor of the proper hands and means for cor now in pursuit of the proper hands and means for cor service till the British troops evacuated Boston.

four pieces of cannon were taken, and all the baggage, wagons and horses of the enemy. Thirtythree officers and about seven hundred privates were made prisoners. Lt. Col Baum, who was dred and twenty six men were found dead on the Of the American force four officers and ten pri

vates were killed, and forty-two were wounded

The prisoners taken in the battle were sent to The trophies were divided between New Hampshire and Massachusetts-Massachu setts having the lion's share of the spotls, New Hampshire of the battle. The portion falling Massachusetts can now be seen at Fancuil Hall

eral in the army of the United States

soldiers of Great Britain in their very entrenchments

and Saratoga-to the successful issue of which no troops contributed more than those of New Hamp shire. Two Lieutenant Colonels and two Lieuten ants of the New-Hampshire regiments were killedone Captain died after the fight in the hospital-and there was scarcely an officer who left the field unwounded. Col. Scammel was among the number everely wounded. The surrender of Burgoyne followed close upon

rated into a separate brigade, followed the man of the American forces. In all the subsequent sufferings and triumphs of

mation of the "crowning mercy" of the war-the capture of the British Army under Lord Cornwallie Our National Independence established, and peace with Great Britain concluded, Gen. Stark again retired to private life, laying saide with digand had ever worn with honor and success. He resided in Derryfield, now Manchester in univer-